SOUTH VIET NAM *In struggle*

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editorial

A Government by the People and for the People

A year ago, on June 6, 1969, the South Viet Nam People's Congress met and proclaimed the formation of the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government, endorsed its line of revolutionary struggle at home and foreign policies. The Government subsequently announced its 12-point program of action. Since then the South Vietnamese people's anti-US resistance for national salvation has switched over to a new stage, made giant strides and won dramatic successes.

The rain of fire which greeted the birth of the Revolutionary Government deluged nearly 500 targets in 54 cities, towns and townships. It has continued, unabated and has reached a new high of violence on these historic days for South Viet Nam patriots: the 80th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh and termination of the first year in office of the PRG of SVNR. 1,200 military objectives have been hit, and 50,000 adverse troops including 20,000 US and satellite soldiers have been wiped out.

Into these cool figures, a few meaningful things can be read: the extraordinary progress of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in their tactical methods and combat efficiency; their unceasingly growing strength whose rate of increase has been proportionate to that of their successes. Their destructive actions have been directed against enemy nerve centres and staged in a most widespread fashion. Adverse battle casualties and material losses have broken a new record. US-puppet strategic position and "clear and hold" tactics have never been so critically jeopardized.

THE patriots' political gains have been not less substantial: popular power has been set up not only in the mountainous areas, in the plains and in the vicinity of cities and towns but even right in the hearts of these, the identity of mind of whose population has been broadened and reinforced. The demands for better living conditions, democratic freedoms and peace have become more and more articulate. Groups and individuals in the National Front for Liberation and the Alliance of the National, Democratic and Peace Forces have been brought closer by joint drives for the removal of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem troika, against war and the soaring cost of living. All this has aggravated the political estrangement from the masses of the US imperialists and their agents.

In the continuously expanding liberated areas, a whole network of revolutionary administration has been in control from the local to the central echelon. Agricultural production has been vigorously boosted by a sound agrarian reform. Other branches of activity like culture, education, public health etc., have been given a strong impetus for the good of the people and the national effort against foreign aggression.

Internationally, diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level have been established between the RSVNPRG and a score of countries. Hundreds of international political, social and mass organizations, of national and regional bodies have been in close contact with the SVN NFL and their SVN counterparts. They have given the Front and PRG internal and external policies their wholehearted support and regard their 10-point proposal for a settlement of the SVN issue as an unmistakable expression of the good will and dearly desire for peace of a people who have been resisting successfully foreign invasion for nearly a

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WE ARE RESOLVED TO DEFEND REVOLUTIONARY POWER

Torture in Saigon

Ed — Following is an article of truth in SVN from a letter of **Don Luce**, *a member of the "*International Voluntary Services*" living in Saigon for ten years, and a protester against US aggressive policy in Viet Nam.*

TORTURE by the Saigon police has been vividly illustrated during the recent crackdown on Vietnamese student dissent. On April 21, ten of the recently arrested young people were released.

'Do Huu But lies in semi-shock in a laboratory at the College of Agriculture which has been converted into a dispensary for the ten released prisoners. His fingernails are blackened from having pins pushed underneath. He appears to be almost deaf. 'Soapy water was put into his ears and then his ears were beaten,' a student explained.

Miss Que Huong, a teacher of philosophy at Doan Thi Diem high school in Can Tho, forces a tired smile when visitors come. Her knees are swollen three times their normal size and black-and-blue welts cover her tiny arms.

'They beat me with their police clubs,' she stated simply.

Even worse than the torture was the indignity of being completely undressed in front of several policemen who watched and drank whiskey while she was being beaten. At times Miss Que Huong's fiance, Nguyen Ngoc Phong, was brought into the room to watch her being tortured an attempt to get him to sign confession papers.

Luu Hoang Thao, Deputy Chairman of the Van Hanh University student association, was arrested on March 13. He is one of the most healthy of the ten young people released and one of the few in good enough physical condition to give an extended interview. He described his five weeks in jail:

'For the first three days, the police beat me continuously. They didn't ask me any questions or to sign anything. They just beat my knee caps and neck with their billy clubs. Then they beat me with chair legs. When a chair leg broke, they took another one. I was beaten until I was unconscious. When I regained consciousness, they beat me again. Finally, after three days, they asked me to sign a paper that they had already written.

'They read the paper, but they would not let me see it,' Thao said. 'I wouldn't sign it, so they beat me some more.'

Thao said that he does not know why he had been arrested nor could he see the government's objective in releasing him, just that 'they had no reason to arrest us in the first place.' Others claim that the government released the tortured students to serve as a warning to the other students who have been demonstrating in large numbers during the past few weeks over government repression. 'The same thing could happen to you' seems to be the government's message to the students.

The torture of Luu Hoang Thao continued day after day.

'They beat me from both sides,' said Thao, 'and when I bent down, they kneed me. At those times, blood often came out of my mouth.'

'But still I would not sign their papers,' he continued. 'Then they put pins under my fingernails. Then they attached electrodes to my ears, my tongue and my penis. Then they forced soapy water into my mouth, tramping on my stomach when it became bloated with water. Then they hung me from the ceiling and extinguished lighted cigarettes in my nipples and penis.'

'Finally they injected medicine into me and took my hand and signed a paper. Later they showed me the paper. It said that I had had liaison with the Communists.'

'We do not know about complications,' said Dr. Nguyen Dinh Mai who is attending the ten newly released people. When they regain their strength, we will take them to one of the large hospitals for X-rays and thorough medical examinations. Right now we are concerned about having them get over the effects of the torture and regain their strength from the period of malnutrition.'

The government claims that it did not torture or manhandle the students, but that they exhausted themselves to make themselves appear ill. The government has not commented on the presence of the black-and-blue welts, the swollen kneecaps, or the blackened fingernails.

Of particular concern to the students is that many others are still in jail. The condition of three of the students who were not released and who did not appear with the others in the April 20 Military Field Court trial because they were 'too ill' was described by the newspaper *Tin Sang* (*Morning News*) on April 11:

Nguyen Tan Tai: 'Electricity, anesthesia, soapy water and truncheons were used on him. Presently he lies unconscious with a weak pulse. He could die at any time. Tai was asked to sign a statement saying it was true the police had found weapons and explosives kept at his house, even though he was not at home (at the time of the search) and though the statement contained incorrect names of his father, mother, brothers and sisters.'

Duong Van Day: 'Soapy water was put in his ears; his ears were then beaten. He is now deaf in one ear, which also drains blood and pus. Nor can he hear clearly from the other ear. His two legs are paralyzed. He cannot stand or walk. Of the students most seriously beaten, all of whom are now confined to beds, he was the most severely beaten. Anesthesia was also used on him.'

Tran Khiem: 'He is in about the same condition as the other three most severely beaten. He has been sent to two hospitals. His two legs are paralyzed and his knees show little reflex. He is confined to bed. He has not signed anything.'

A government spokesman, Nguyen Ngoc Huyen, refused to comment on the accuracy of the article. But the paper was confiscated, the ninth time in less than a month, because the article was deemed 'harmful to national security.' 'The point of view was objectionable,' said Mr. Huyen.

Article 7 of the constitution of South Viet Nam specifically prohibits the use of torture, stating: 'No citizen can be tortured, threatened or forced to confess. A confession obtained by torture, threat or coercion will not be considered as valid evidence.'

Despite this, signed statements obtained by torture have been used extensively in the Military Field Courts (where political prisoners are tried). However several leading Vietnamese have come to the aid of the students. One of the first was Father Nguyen Huy Lich, a respected Dominican priest. Father Lich investigated stories of the torture and found substantiation from nurses and doctors who were being asked to treat the students during the day in preparation for another night of torture. On March 31, Father Lich and seven other priests called on the government to provide humane treatment to its prisoners. Others, such as former Foreign Minister Vu Van Mau, Vietnam's foremost legal authority, joined in the struggle against torture in the prisons.

On April 21, Leo Dorsey, a volunteer social worker with the Unitarian Universalist Committee in Viet Nam, went to the US Embassy to request a private interview with American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker for himself and a small group of American volunteers concerned with the fact that US equipment is supporting the Saigon government's repression (for example, the tear gas grenades are made by the Federal Laboratories Inc. in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania) and are a part of the US assistance program to Viet Nam). Mr. Dorsey was told that the Ambassador could not meet with the group and that he should meet with Deputy Ambassador Burger. Then he was told by one of Ambassador Burger's staff members that the group could not meet Ambassador Burger either.

The reasons for the struggle of the students was described by Luu Hoang Thao: "We love our country; we struggle for freedom and the right of life for Vietnamese. We struggle for the autonomy of the University. We struggle for the freedom of the press. We struggle against the war. Our sin is the sin of loving our country and loving our people."

The Saigon government's repression continues. As the interview with Mr. Thao and Dr. Mai concluded, a student leader hurried in to announce: 'Hoang Nghia has been arrested. The police have taken him.' (Hoang Nghia is a cripple who has edited the student newspaper.)

'Why was he arrested?' one of the students asked.

'We don't know.'

DON LUCE

US aggression has made numberless children homeless and hungry!

BATTLE INITIATIVE MAINTAINED AND DEVELOPED

SINCE June 1969 the South Viet Nam patriotic forces have repeatedly launched simultaneous offensives on an **ever larger scale and at an ever quicker tempo** in all theatres. To greet the formation of the PRG of the RSVN early in June, they hammered **490** *military targets* in **94** *cities*, provincial and districts capitals. These blows were followed in Autumn by actions against **400** *bases and positions* in **60** *large and small towns*. Each of the waves of attacks on *Da Nang, Bu Prang, Binh Long, Ben Het* and other areas resulted in *from* **2,000** *to* **6,000** *enemy troops wiped out*. After the PLAF widespread offensives in the first three months of the current year, and particularly those started in April on 1,200 targets, the sphere of action of our armed forces and people has been substantially enlarged, and the rate of enemy manpower knocked out increased. It is safe to say that no adverse base or position has been immune to PLAF punches. The number of US-puppet units of section-size upward destroyed wholesale in the afore-said offensives has **quadrupled**. Guerrilla warfare in the second half of 1969 took a toll of **80,000** enemy troops, a rise from **25 to 30 per cent**, compared with the corresponding period of 1968.

Adverse crack units were badly mauled: "the US Cavalry Division, the US Armoured Regiment, the puppet paratroop Division. *The US 101st Division, 5th Mechanized Division, Division Americal* and the *puppet 18th Division* were also severely pummeled. As from the beginning of this year the *puppet 21st and 9th Divisions* as well as the *7th Division* suffered no less heavy losses.

The adversary had thus to disperse and spread thin his forces so much so that since mid-1969 he has proved incapable of mounting any faningful "preventive operation from afar". The puppet army command threw over 70 per cent of its regular forces into so-called "support pacification operation". Bogged down in the Mekong delta these regular units incurred serious casualties whereas the PLAF firmly held the initiative, kept on attacking without let up and drove their opponent into a more critical defensive posture.

SPLENDID OVERALL SUCCESSES

IN one year, under the PRG, the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam scored brilliant successes. Pushing up the search and knock out both US and puppet troops", they encountered the enemy in 'pacification' areas, thrusted into hinterland bases and strongly guarded fortifications everywhere. The US casualty list lengthened despite Nixon's efforts to 'reduce' it. And notwithstanding the Saigon administration's efforts to beef up its troops strength with impressed youth, the puppet army replenishment plan has remained unfulfilled. In 45 days beginning August 1, the PLAF wiped out more than **65,000** *officers and men, including* **25,000** *of the US and its satellites*. And in the first three weeks of last April, adverse losses amounted to **50,000** **20,000** *of these American and satellite troops*. Series of PLAF attacks took place throughout May in a big drive to mark the first anniversary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

The destruction of army vehicles, aircraft and warships was not less dramatic. In the 1969 Autumn offensive the PLAF and people *shot down or destroyed on the ground* **795** *planes, blasted* **2,600** *military vehicles, sank or set afire* **176** *warships* and *combat launches*. In the first three weeks of April, they put **1,200** *vehicles out of commission*, and in the first four months of this year the *number of aircraft wrecked ran as high as* **1,000**.

That was a hard blow at the 'Vietnamization' program. By hitting hard the "Iron Shield" to protect puppet troops and inflicting heavy losses upon them, the Liberation forces and people of South Viet Nam have made the Saigon army wobblier than before. The 'rural pacification' plan, consequently, has suffered new setbacks. With the effectual support of the PLAF, the people in enemy-controlled areas rose up, punished traitors and cruel agents, and seized power. During the uprisings in the early days of April, the number of 'strategic hamlets' pulled down went up to **30 per cent** of their total; and in the first three month of 1970, **13,000** *wicked 'pacification' agents were wiped out.*

A NEW FORWARD STEP OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

THE successes of the PRG supply another indication of their rapid growth. Their simultaneous onsets were mounted on big and small towns, and, in one offensive, they were able to strike at a wide defence system with well over a hundred targets. They fought with the coordination of regulars, regionals and guerrillas, of infantry and artillery units, inside and outside enemy fortified positions, against armoured carriers, aircraft and warships coming to the rescue of intercepted forces. They combined military operations with political actions. All that vividly substantiates a rule of people's war: *the Revolutionary Forces become stronger as they fight.*

The patriots' conduct of coordinated operations of different services, as well as the combined combat and political drives has been flawless, as admitted by a US field officer Michael J. More (The Baltimore Sun April 5, 1970). Confronting half a million US troops who, after falling back on the defensive, have intensifying the use of armour and airforce to cut down casualties, the PLAF have devised imaginative tactical methods and evinced high fighting efficiency. Guerrilla warfare has largely expanded into the urban centres, even into *Saigon, Da Nang, Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh*, just as into war theatres with big concentrations of US troops. In the first four months of this year, people's selfdefence forces repeatedly struck at targets in the very centre of *Saigon*. Guerrillas penetrated into important wards of big ports and sank large military transports lying at anchor in *Saigon, Da Nang* and *Qui Nhon* or burnt **hundreds** *of tons of gunpowder*, **tens of millions** litres *of petrol* in *Binh Dinh* and *Cam Ranh*.

Clearly, the fighting has grown fiercer in all the three strategic areas: the mountains, the plains and the urban centres.

The American aggressors and their puppets, however, still stick to their wild dream of erasing the bases of the South Vietnamese Revolution, of defeating guerrilla warfare and tipping the balance of forces in their favour. Doubtless their setbacks will be in proportion to their stubbornness.

THANH HONG

Progress in education, culture and public health in South Viet Nam liberated zone

Everything for the wounded, such is the watchword of all SVN Liberated zone hospitals and medical stations

ONE year after its founding, along with major strategic exploits in many fields, the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam has recorded important successes in culture, education and public health.

The network of kindergarten, primary and secondary schools with a unified, sound and scientific education has kept extending.

In spite of the war, the liberated zone now boasts 6,000 general education schools with 500,000 pupils. Classes are set up even in underground shelters. In such provinces of the Mekong delta as My Tho, Tra Vinh, Nam Long An..., the total enrolment of pupils has increased 2,5 times in comparison with 1968-1969, 90 to 95 percent of school-age children are given education.

For the first time in our history, 17 Tay Nguyen minority people have their own scripts and syllabuses in their own languages, which has been made possible by the revolutionary power and its policy of equality among various nationalities. Masters in their own area on the educational front, the latter are all the more attached to the revolution.

The people's administration pays a particular attention to the formation of teachers with a view to a developed national and democratic education. It has defied numberless difficulties to open teachers' training colleges at all levels in the provinces, districts and regions. Special schools coach Montagnard teachers.

Complementary education is also forging ahead. It has grown into a mass movement involving people of all ages with a view to stamping out illiteracy a bitter heritage of the colonialist and feudal regime. Binh Son district (Quang Ngai province), its standard bearer, did away with ignorance at the end of last year. The same exploit was recorded by Truong Long village (Can Tho province) which was sometimes raides 12 times a month by B. 52's.

Highland children going to school

IN spite of the war, death and ruin, life in the liberated zone is lit up by optimism. Over the past years, films, short stories, novels, poems, musical compositions and plays have been produced to sing of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, timely extolling their new successes. Lacking everything, the young cinema workers have succeeded in shooting films sound ideologically and artistically, loved in the country and prized by friends abroad. "**The young puppeteers**" and "**Going up the line**" were awarded Golden Medals respectively at the 2nd Phnom Penh film Festival and the Moscow International Film Festival "**Women gunners of Long An**" received a special reward at the 12th International Film Festival in Leipzig.

BEARING in mind this slogan: "*Man is the most valuable capital*", the PRG of the RSVN gives much care to public health. The health network with a large medical staff — capable and dedicated — has extended from the provinces to the districts and villages. Each district numbers on an average from 3 to 5 doctors and assistant doctors, each village from 3 to 5 nurses. Anti-epidemic and anti-chemical organs has been set up throughout the country. Mobile surgical teams and prophylactic ones go to the remotest areas.

To alleviate shortage of drugs we combine western and eastern medicines to produce hundreds of them from local medical raw materials.

Shock health teams infiltrate deeply into the enemy controlled area to attend to victims of US shells, bombs and chemicals, who are left in the lurch by the puppet administration.

THE above-mentioned achievements in culture education and public health are in line with the 12-point program of action of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, a people's program for the people. They testify to the steady advance of the liberated areas and throw light on the difference between the people's revolutionary power and the puppet administration.

The development of our culture, education and public health is however hampered by the US cruel war of aggression. We are determined to push it forward to foil the US "Vietnamization" of the war, contribute to the victory of the revolution and the improvement of living standards.

NIEN NGUYEN

FARMING IN LIBERATED ZONE IMPELLED BY AGRARIAN POLICY

THE NFL great military, political and diplomatic successes, have been accompanied by economic achievements particularly in agriculture.

There is no denying that the agrarian policy of the NFL, and of the PRG of the RSVN since its formation, has brought unprecedented advantages to the peasants. To the latter, in effect, over 2 out of 3.5 million hectares of cultivable land have been so far distributed. In only six months starting from the Tet 1968 generalized offensives and uprisings, the peasantry in the liberated zone received 112,603 hectares. To date, in a number of provinces, it possesses from 80 to 90 per cent of the land. The land problem continues to be solved in a fair and sensible manner in the newly-liberated areas along the line clearly stated in the NFL Program and the Program of action of the PRG of the RSVN.

The Front and the PRG agrarian policy has positively helped boost production and foster and consolidate the resistance forces, and raise the living standard of the peasants. These, on the other hand, benefit from the constant care of the NFL, the PRG and their own leading organization — the South Viet Nam Peasants' Association for Liberation — which provide them with guidance in their work, for instance in setting up work-exchange teams for them to get together and assist one another in production. Land in the peasants' hands, and liberated peasants tilling with advanced farming methods and in an organized way, are factors of paramount importance which account for the continuous development of agricultural production in the liberated zone. This explains why, in hardest war conditions, our fighters on the field have been adequately fed, and our peasants have seen their material living standard improve over the years. This success was in effect achieved at a time when the sources of labour and the draft power went on diminishing, when the Americans and the puppets strove their best to wreck the economy of the liberated zone with bombing, shelling, chemical spraying, looting, burning and other atrocious means. For instance, in 1969, when the battle of our people was at its toughest, our peasants succeeded, by dint of hard work, in bringing in a good "Victory over the US" harvest, as planned by the NLF leadership.

Virtually all provinces have fulfilled their 1969 cultivation plans many localities have even overfulfilled theirs. In the mountain districts of Binh Thuan, southernmost Trung Bo, the transplanted area has substantially topped that of the previous year by 12 percent in rice and 120 percent in maize. In the neighbouring province of Ninh Thuan the increase in acreage under rice, maize and manioc was respectively 71, 28 and 20 percent. In Tay Ninh, eastern Nam Bo, the transplanted area went up by nearly 4,000 hectares, and in Chau Thanh district, in particular, the cultivated area tripled in comparison with 1968. In Cu Chi called "iron land" for its stubborn resistance to the aggressor, the area under cultivation has gone up by 11 percent.

THOSE figures have been the result of most strenuous efforts of South Vietnamese peasants firmly resolved to harvest a "victory over the US' food crop. They have been also achievements against US savage and vicious methods on the economic front. It is common knowledge indeed that parallel to terror sweeps, the Americans and their agents have been waging a fierce economic war against our people, especially our guerrilla units. They want to deny these supplies and the sources of labour and of the hauling force by raining our crops with fire and chemical agents. Therefore a good crop represents a real military victory.

In order to enlarge the acreage, our peasants in many areas had to reclaim those which had been laid fallow for years because of the war, such as in Ben Tre, My Tho, Soc Trang, Rach Gia, Chau Doc and Long Xuyen in the Mekong delta, and Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri and Thua Thien up north. In other places they had to clear waste lands, such as in Duong Minh Chau and Chau Thanh districts and the area around the Caodaist Holy see in Tay Ninh province, the U Minh mangrove forest, Lam Dong, Kontum, etc. In Cu Chi, Ben Tre, Long An and Tay Ninh, people don't even leave a single bomb crater unfilled.

However, the main method now used to raise production in the liberated zone is intensive cultivation. In plenty of localities, where the population used to grow one crop per year, they now have two. They also begin alternating long-term crops with such short-term subsidiary ones as maize, beans and sweet potatoes, or growing short-term rice such as the so-called the "three-moon rice", "agriculture 1" rice.

But it was water-conservancy which accounted for our successes in the 1969 harvest almost everywhere in South Viet Nam. So far people in numerous areas have already brought in their main crop of the year, and elsewhere the yield of rice and other plants have meaningfully risen as compared with the preceding year.

FOR the safeguard of the fruits of the people's labour against destruction and plundering by the Americans and the puppets, the local revolutionary power help the farmers perform their harvesting job in a record time. Aware of the necessity of acting quickly the latter properly solve the problem of implements and manpower, helping one another to the best of their ability; those engage in resistance work combatants, members of families of war invalids and martyrs as well as those short of manpower were dispensed with harvest work. Work-exchange teams play a very positive role by helping not just their own members but outsiders when need be. In some areas, while trying to harvest as quickly as possible, people resist the enemy's attempt to disturb their daily occupations with sweeps and artillery shelling.

Apart from rice, people in the liberated zone grow maize, manioc and industrial plants such as sugar cane and pea-nut. Animal breeding too keeps developing steadily in many provinces.

THE above facts and figures illustrate the steady development of SVN liberated zone agricultural economy. It is an economic feat of great significance of our people made possible by their extraordinary stamina in the struggle against nature and a cruel enemy. It is also an accomplishment in the skilful coordination between the fight for national salvation and the production battle to sustain it and to improve the living conditions of the masses. Another decisive factor has the sound and clever leadership of the NFL and the PRG of the RSVN which always feel a great solicitude for the welfare of the peasants and spare no effort to provide them, and our people as a whole, facilities to win new successes in the resistance against US aggression.

VAN PHUONG

Ammunition transported by buffaloes

GRAND MEETING MARKS PRESIDENT HO'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

THE RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Central Committee on May 18 jointly organized a grand meeting to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 80th birth anniversary somewhere in the liberated zone.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, other members of the Government, members of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee, the Secretary-General and Deputy General Secretaries of the VNANDPF Central Committee, members of the Government's Advisory Council, representatives of political parties mass and religious organizations, and the local people's revolutionary committee officers and fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the people in the liberated zone.

People living in areas occupied by the US aggressors also sent their representatives to the meeting.

On behalf of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, President Huynh Tan Phat expressed the South Viet Nam people and armed forces' gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh, the great and beloved leader of the Vietnamese nation.

He said: "President Ho Chi Minh is our nation's leader. He devoted His whole life to the cause of national liberation and charted for our people the road to independence and glory. President Ho Chi Minh founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, setting up in our country the first State of the people, for the people and from the people. The great ideal of our nation hero has illuminated every step forward of our people and armed forces in the South and every work of cadres and personnel of the revolutionary state machinery in the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation."

President Huynh Tan Phat paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh's great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, and went on:

"Responding to President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and materializing His sacred Testament, the Provisional Revolutionary Government as well as the People's Revolutionary Committees at all levels pledge to strive their hardest to step up the general offensive and widespread uprisings so as to defeat the US aggressors, topple the traitorous puppet administration, and bring independence, democracy, peace and neutrality to our beloved South Viet Nam, and ultimately achieving the reunification of our country. That was our Uncle's sacred and noble wish and also of our entire nation. The Revolutionary administration at all levels, to be worthy of His contributions, pledge to serve the people with all their might and main."

Speaking on behalf of the NFL, Mr. Nguyen Huu The, member of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee, said:

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation pledges to pursue and achieve the cause initiated by President Ho Chi Minh and for which He has laid the foundations."

Dealing with the present situation, he stated:

"In face of the Nixon administration's frenzied acts of war expansion to the whole of Indochina—the prolongation of the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, the overt aggression in Cambodia, and the stepped up bombing of the liberated zone of Laos —, the South Vietnamese people are resolved to further strengthen their solidarity with the brotherly Khmer and Lao peoples, dealing hammer blows at the aggressors so as to win back their sacred national independence."

In conclusion, Mr. Nguyen Huu The, called on the entire people of South Viet Nam to unite millions as one man, to dash forward valiantly to materialize the noble ideal advocated by President Ho Chi Minh in His Testament.

LATEST NEWS

SAMDECH HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK VISITS THE DRVN

THE printing was underway when we learned that at the invitation of President Ton Duc Thang, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, was beginning a visit to the DRVN.

We wish to express our warm greetings to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, to Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and his wife, and to all the members of the Khmer delegation.

It is our belief that their visit to the DRVN will be crowned with brilliant successes.

The young vice-chairwoman

From the young vice-chairwoman,
In her battlefield gray jacket,
Nimbly walking on burning sand,
With our land mirrored in her lustrous eyes.

Mother, when departing, earnestly cried out,
"Don't forget to vote for her, sonny.
In our village, she is the sinew,
And her dedication to the people and nation is whole."

Then on a windswept afternoon,
Near a field under rippling seedlings,
I met her in a checkered kerchief and
with a rifle slung on the shoulder,
For the first time, and couldn't take off my eyes

I now remember, oh little lass,
The years when this land saw only stars at night,
You grew up while streams of blood flowed
Of our parents, comrades and fellow-villagers.

At fifteen, she became a guerilla,
Searching out up hill and down dale every enemy.
At times you wept away the whole night,
Out of frustration caused by unavenged grief.

Now that on the crest of sailing clouds in the sun
The kite is gliding on a spring afternoon,
You are still the white fragrant lotus
Whose purity and prettiness impoverish all description.

Another burden on your guerilla's shoulders,

This vice-chairmanship of the Liberation Committee.
As in nascent love, in the affairs of the village,
You put all your still awkward but ever so eager mind.

Yesterday, from the exhausted field,
Picking up a handful of soil, you thought of ways to get more manure.
A moaning wounded old lady you chanced to see
Reminded you of building more shelters and first aid stations.

To day you are planning more schools,
More flowers to adorn the graveyard,
A new lay-out for the whole village,
And a watch tower on the levelled enemy position...

That vice-chairwoman of the Liberation Committee
They still call her here little Thao
little Trang
The terror of the enemy like the sun, like life,
A real heroine in her home village.

LE GIANG

SVN people's revolutionary administration gets steadily stronger

THE founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government has ushered in a period of rapid growth of the people's revolutionary administration. Right since after its birth, it has been paying great attention to securing prestige and strength to consolidating the liberated zone, and broadening the people's control over the country. As a result, in a short period, revolutionary power has been set up in 44 provinces and cities, in over 150 districts, townships or townlets, and in 1,500 villages.

The liberated areas have been expanded and made more solid. In areas still under enemy control, the people's wave of uprisings has been unabated. In many places, especially in key "pacification" areas around Saigon, Da Nang and in An Giang, Can Tho, Ben Tre, My Tho provinces and coastal provinces of the fifth zone, the battle to assert the people's role as the master has been gaming in persistence and fierceness. All enemy atrocities have only enhanced the South Vietnamese people's undaunted spirit, and stiffened their resolve to overthrow the puppet administration of all levels and build their own.

In co-ordination with armed attacks, the South Vietnamese people destroyed in the past year 2,153 strategic hamlets and other concentration camps, liberating 2,573,000 people.

The extensive system of revolutionary administration supplies a cogent political proof of the tremendous vitality of the resistance war against the US imperialists, for national salvation.

Commenting on this, Jean Claude Pomonti of the French paper "*Le Monde*" said that the campaign was so widespread that the rulers (US-puppets — Ed.) began to panic in the face of the political offensive of the NFL now in its climax.

Puppet agents in contested areas have been disbanded in large chunks. In many places, they have given themselves up to the revolutionary administration. Series of village despots, secret police agents and spies, civil guards and wicked "pacification" agents have turned a new leaf. In the second half of last year alone, hundreds of thousands of puppet troops mutinied and, in co-ordination with the PLAF, wiped out or captured 137 "pacification" teams and 34,000 thugs, destroyed 1,192 strategic hamlets and disbanded 50,000 civil guards.

Since the beginning of this year, especially since early April, the South Vietnamese people have damaged and demolished more than half the number of enemy strategic hamlets, dealing a hard blow to their rural "pacification" plan.

In the past year, the revolutionary power has clearly demonstrated its superiority. It has been reinforcing its leadership of the people in the fighting, production and building of forces. It has alloted land to peasants, in implementation of the "Land to the Tillers" slogan led the people in expanding the cultivated area, multiplying crops, stepping up all measures for intensive cultivation and increase of production. The liberated areas have undergone many changes.

The network of educational, medical and maternity establishments has reached down to villages and hamlets. Feudal and imperialist social evils have gradually been eliminated. The civilized and wholesome mood of life is being shaped. The building fighting villages and guerilla warfare has unceasingly been on the upgrade. Tens of thousands of outstanding youths have jealously joined the PLAF. The people have actively contributed manpower and wealth and taken part in establishing and consolidating the revolutionary power and building the resistance force.

The close relations between the administration and people have further demonstrated the real revolutionary and popular character of our administration.

Liberation organizations such as the peasants, youth and women unions have constantly been strengthened and developed as a firm mainstay of the revolutionary power.

Facts in the past year have eloquently shown that the Provisional Revolutionary Government is really the genuine representative and the leader of the South Vietnamese people in the sacred resistance war against the US imperialists for national salvation.

NGUYEN VAN

Young people enthusiastically join the army to defend revolutionary power

A rest after combat

On the occasion of the International's Children Day (June 1st)

South Vietnamese children, our pride

OUR people are proud of the South Vietnamese children who have been, for more than ten years, credited with signal exploits in the struggle against U S aggression.

Like their parents, brothers and sisters, they harbour a deep hatred for the enemy and show an undaunted fighting spirit. Growing up rapidly in the crucible of the fight, they fully deserve the title awarded them by the NFL: "Children of the Brass Citadel".

In the framework of the "Small deeds, great significance" drive, they emulate one another in learning helping their families, ferrying troops over the river, collecting bomb splinter for the arms workshops, propagating news, participating in the political and military actions.

The enemy want to destroy all vegetation and life on their land. The children plant trees to make their villages green again.

The enemy come to sow death and destruction. The children sharpen bamboo spikes and dig traps to check their advance.

One important factor of the failure of the Americans is that they cannot understand the South Vietnamese, and especially the South Vietnamese children. Things are however as clear as daylight: each family have blood debts to settle with the Americans and their henchmen.

While grazing his buffalo near Highway No 1, Nguyen Dang Dung, 15, daily saw convoys of tanks pass, trucks crammed with mercenaries coming to pillage his village, loot poultry and cattle, take away his relatives. On that road, two of his brothers had been killed. He fought 53 engagements, wiping out 31 GIs, destroying 7 tanks, cut off pipe lines 82 times, and turned 500 m section of road into a «street without joy» for the enemy.

Tran Phan, under 15, of Cam Chau village (near Hoi An City), was arrested by the enemy. Savagely tortured, he feigned to give in and led a group of thugs to a place where a mine had been planted. He succeeded in killing two of them including the police head of the Hieu Nhon district — and wounding others. Before dying, he shouted: «Here are the underground shelter and the documents you are looking for!» then lowered his voice "Mamma, dad and fellows villagers, come and see them pay their blood debts!" Phan was worthy of such young heroes of his native province as Le Do, Nguyen Van Troi...

Vo Hai, 14, of Hoa Da district (Binh Thuan) who were eye another example of patriotism. Saigon commandos witnesses of his exploit gave the following account:

«Despite his wound, the little liaison agent threw grenades, killing 6 GIs and wounding 2 other ones. While the yanks ripped his belly open, he shouted: «Down with the US aggressors!» He had a body and a mind of steel. This tiny VC was a hero!»

Nguyen Van On, under 15, saw enemy helicopters circle round the place where cadres were meeting. To save the men who were indispensable to the revolutionary movement in his village and his district, he ran out, chose a vantage ground at some distance and opened up at the aircraft which immediately returned fire. He finally fell to the ground, hit by a bullet. After dressing his wound himself he resumed the fighting. When the blast of the adverse craft's propellers blew him down, he jumped hurriedly to his feet and went on shooting. He was again wounded. Again he bound the wound and carried on. His legs completely paralysed, he crept out of his shelter with his hands and arms to divert the enemy's attention.

In the end, On lost consciousness. When he came to, the American helicopters had gone away. His first words were:

"No casualties, I hope?"

SHOULDER to shoulder with their parents, their brothers and sisters, the children of South Viet Nam are doing their own bits in the battle for national liberation, for the future of their country and their own happiness. They fully deserve to be Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces.

PHAN HUU

Vo Thi Lien, a survivor of the Son My massacre, among Soviet friends

Nguyen Van Troi internal-school's pupils are debating their lessons.

TWO LITTLE GUERILLAS

HAVING been drafted many times for conscrip labour in L. Post (K. village, Quang Tri province), Mai and Nhu knew all the nooks and corners of the enemy base. Their eyes flashed out hatred when they saw the jeeps packed with American officers. "Our friends every where," one day, Mai said to Nhu "are vying with one another in carrying out Uncle Ho's five recommendations, but we've up to now done nothing of the kind." And they hid themselves among the jeeps for observation.

They discussed the way to destroy enemy vehicles and went to the local guerillas for advice. With a plan in their heads, that night they couldn't sleep a wink out of impatience.

The next morning, they followed grown up who went about the work in the post. Thanks to the connivance of their elders, they were able to slip through all check points.

They were surprised to see lines and lines of jeeps streaming into L. post, and well armed soldiers pacing to and fro near barbed wire entanglements.

"Perhaps, some "big wig" is coming, they said to one another and drew near the jeeps pretending to pick up empty tins. A sentry who saw these clean at and neat looking boys started teasing them: "Eh! little Viet Cong, what are you doing there?"

"Why do you call us Viet Cong?" they objected. "The Viet Congs are big and not so small as we are," they said.

As the retort sounded sensible enough, the guard asked: "Labourers then? Well, give a good rub to these four jeeps, you'll be paid well if you do good work."

They finished the first two jeeps which shined like new. When they came up to the third one, they saw four stout Americans sleeping soundly inside. "What a good opportunity!" Mai thought to himself; he wedged in a delayed action mine, and the two friends went on with their job.

In the afternoon after the workers had left, the four motor-cars started their engines. Hardly had they rolled a few metres when a deafening explosion was heard: four GIs and an officer were blasted to pieces and the post was all in a commotion.

The following morning, the news of the exploit of the two clever and courageous little boys spread like a prairie fire among the peasants of K. village going to the field. Mai and Nhu merrily reported their deed to the guerilla unit, saying it was their modest birthday present to Uncle Ho.

Little Boy Great Valour

ONE of the persons much talked about at the Congress of Heroes and Model Combatants in the High Plateaux last year was 14-year-old R'Chamkung, Young Pioneer Leader in Village Z., district 4, Gia Lai province.

R'Chamkung's father died in poverty, and not long after that his mother was run over by a US car. Left alone, he had to work hard for a living, with a deep hatred for the enemy growing in his heart.

At age twelve he decided to join the village guerillas. His request, however, was turned down, since no one would give much credit to a boy hardly taller than a rifle.

R'Chamkung, however was not to be easily deterred. On his own he went out to collect intelligence for the guerillas. Little by little, he gained the confidence of the villagers, and was issued a rifle.

The success he won in his baptism of fire was encouraging but "a bit too costly," as he said. He killed a Yankee with as many as 34 shots.

He showed more self-control the second time he met the enemy. That day, he was taking a short cut across the fields, a captured AR. 15 slung over his shoulder, when a helicopter—or a "fan-ship" as he called it came up. The plane hung in the air for a long time, just over his head. Out of sheer curiosity, R'Chamkung shouldered his rifle, took a good aim at the enemy aircraft, and opened fire. To his great amazement, the plane caught fire and staggered down to the ground.

Another time an L.19 reconnaissance plane came and put the stretch of jungle where R'Chamkung was living under close surveillance.

The boy had never seen that kind of aircraft before, and wondered if he could also "kill" it with rifle shots.

Choosing the most propitious moment, the little guerilla fired a few shots at the aircraft. He smiled happily when he saw the plane sway and drop down.

Heartened by his initial successes, R'Chamkung one day planted a mine on the road. The result—one M. 113 armoured personnel carrier was blown up together with all the occupants.

At the above-said Congress, R'Chamkung was awarded the triple title of "Valiant Destroyer of Yanks", "Valiant Destroyer of Enemy Armour," and "Valiant Destroyer of Enemy Aircraft."

The US aggressors

MURDERERS' CHILDREN

PROGRESSIVE mankind, more particularly mothers, still shudders with horror at the reminiscence of heinous atrocities by the Hitlerite hordes:

— On June 10, 1942 they raided Lidice a village in Czechoslavakia, arrested all the villagers, shot dead 89 children and took 200 others to an unknown destination.

— On June 10, 1944, they came to Oradour village in France, apprehended 250 children whom they soaked with petrol, then burnt alive in a church. All members of the children's families were killed. The whole population of the village, altogether 642 people, fell victims to Hitlerite troops' bombardments.

Hitler and his cliques had to pay for their blood debt! But mankind is not yet freed from anguish and the threat of aggressive wars. South Viet Nam — this fine portion of the land of Viet Nam — is being trampled upon by the iron heels of the US invaders. Hamlets, villages and towns there are daily and hourly into Oradours and Lidices.

The people in many countries recently had the opportunity of hearing a first - hand account of the Son My massacre by one of its survivors: Little Lien. She could tell hit one of the innumerable cases of mass slaughter in South Viet Nam over the last years.

Seven years ago, at the "International Conference for solidarity with the Vietnamese People against the US aggressor Imperialists for the Defence of Peace" held in Hanoi from November 25, to 29, 1964, members of 64 national delegations and 12 delegations representing international organizations and 650 newsmen and observers saw with their owns eyes the wounds caused by US napalm on the body of little Ho Van Bot.

In South Viet Nam there have been countless Ho Van Bots. Crimes of the US-puppets against children in town would fill an endless record. In areas still under US-puppet control tens of thousands of homeless children are leading a wandering life in hunger and rags, begging from house to house for their daily food or picking up scraps from restaurants' garbage cans.

Under US-puppet yoke, many South Vietnamese children are denied all the amenities their age is entitled to. Efforts are turned by the occupiers and traitors into young hooligans to serve US dark designs.

In their "sweeps", all methods are resorted to against children. In the last few years alone, thousands of these have been casualties of bombs and shells, toxic chemicals and other lethal means. In June 1967, at Binh An (Binh Dinh Province) in the course of a "mop up" the US-puppets in Pak Jung Hi troops herded 100 children into a small shelter, then hurled grenades into it; they left the place only after no more cries were heard. At Son Tinh and Binh Son villages (Quang Ngai province) in a "sweep" in March 1968, the US-puppets penned up 270 children, put them to torture and tore their bodies to pieces which they "threw into fire or displayed in public places as a "warning" to the local population. In December 1967 the US-puppets mounted an operation against Thuy Bo, Thuy Loan and Ha Nong villages (Quang Nam province); they concentrated 460 children, raped the girls to death, tortured and cut others' limbs and heads and threw them into the fire or crushed them under their tanks. At Ben Cau (Tay Ninh province) in December 1969 alone, the US-puppets killed 150 children aged from 10 to 15; in Ben Tre, Long An, My Tho provinces from July 1968 to July 1969 they shot or killed over 750 children. On June 6, 1969 in the course of a "sweep" in Vinh Long province, they arrested 13 children (among whom 2 girl of 9) put them to torture, then stripped them of all clothes, bound them hand and foot and left them outdoors a whole night, finally to shoot them dead the next morning. Over the last years, with B.52 strategic bombers they have been destroying whole villages, and schools, killing hundreds of pupils — for instance at Man Quang (Quang Nam province) where 46 of them died, and Linh Phung (Ben Tre province) where 370 others lost their lives. More cynically and inhumanely still, they have built special jails for children camouflaged under such labels as "Orphans' camps" or "Charity camps" etc. In the Thu Duc Children's Jail, all kinds of tortures are inflicted on adult prisons. During their detention at Thu Duc, the girls were not only subjected to torture but moreover assaulted, sometimes to unconsciouness; thus happened to Vo Thi Lan, 16, Nguyen Thi Cam, 17, Tran Kim Cuc, 17, and others.

Medieval practices are being revived by the US-puppets: children are thus kidnapped and sent to other localities where they are "brain washed" into servile instruments of the reactionary rulers. There are plenty of Secret organizations of yellow slave-trade in South Viet Nam cities. Rapes of young girls by GIs and other Americans are no rare incidents. Hundreds of girls have to leave schools and walk the street for a living.

There can be no exhaustive list of US-puppet crimes against South Viet Nam children. President Ho Chi Minh rightly said: "The crimes committed by the US against the Vietnamese people are higher than mountains and deeper than oceans."

Their crimes against children in South Viet Nam must indeed schock all men and women of good will. Nobody can sit idle in face of US bayonets and guns pointing at South Viet Nam children. They are, like our people feeling that it is most imperative to stay the bloody hands of the US aggressors and make killers of children pay for their crimes!

NGUYEN QUANG

editorial

A Government by...

(Continued from page 1)

quarter of a century. The warm welcome accorded to various NFL and PRG delegations visiting many countries or attending a number of international conferences has spelled out that the voice of the patriots is listened to as the genuine one of the SVN people, as that of justice.

AFTER a year of acid test, not the slightest doubt is any longer possible as to the representativeness, dedication to the common interest, able leadership in combat and production, and in cementing national unity of the SVNRPRG and as to its full qualification to have a decisive say in any question of the concern of South Viet Nam.

On the other hand, under the impact of the achievements in different fields of the South Vietnamese people, bad has been made worse for their enemy, whose financial, economic, political and social troubles have been accumulating, due the continuation of the aggressive war. Dissensions between the US and its Saigon stooges like inter-arm differences within the US Administration have been mounting, while popular protest against the war has grown more turbulent. Despite US desperate attempts to put on it a constitutional, democratic and legal face, the puppet regime has never been so wobbly. US endeavour to cling to it only sheds a stronger light on its true colours as a mere instrument of Uncle Sam, and stiffens the South Vietnamese people's resolve to make short shrift of it.

AS for Mr Nixon, not satisfied with dragging out his aggression with his "Vietnamization" plan, which only prolongs the process of US disengagement from the Viet Nam morass, he has brought about ears a hornet's nest, in escalating the war in Laos and invading Cambodia, after masterminding a coup against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. But his writhes are like a netted bird's, they will entangle him deeper into the meshes of the people's war of the indochinese peoples and of popular opposition at home and abroad. The recent and current successes of the three Peoples' Liberation Forces are however the handwriting on the wall which the US President seems not to have seen. He can be certain that, as far as the South Vietnamese patriots are concerned, no cunningness, no brutality, even backed by the most formidable weaponry of modest times, no sacrifice and no suffering can infirm this single purpose of theirs: to fulfil the last wishes of President Ho Chi Minh, and to translate into reality the General Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, they will, under the leadership of their Provisional Revolutionary Government, fight to a bitter end, until "the US aggressors quit and their puppets topple."

SOUTH VIET NAM

The world and the RSVN PRG

IT was in the midst of generalized offensives and uprisings, and of our people's military, political and diplomatic successes that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam came into being (June 6, 1969).

This event of tremendous political significance has made it possible for our people to increase their strength, consolidate their position and enlist greater universal support.

Immediately after its formation nearly twenty countries recognized the PRG, and 120 international, regional and national organizations welcomed its birth. To date, twenty-five countries in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America have established diplomatic relations with it. In formation offices, on the other hand, have been set up in several countries in Western and Northern Europe. The delegation of the SVN National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference has become that of the PRG of the RSVN.

Our friends in all continents greeted the formation of the PRG as the opening of a "new and consequential period in the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people" (message of greeting to the PRG of the RSVN of the Communist and Worker Parties' meeting in Moscow). In his message on the same occasion, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's chef of State, said: "Cambodia welcomes the formation of the PRG of the RSVN and regards it as the beginning of a new period decisive for the Vietnamese people's just and courageous fight to safeguard their independence and freedom threatened the American aggressors."

This support and encouragement of our friends the world over demonstrates peace and justice-loving mankind's deep and unfailing sympathy with the South Vietnamese people and constant solidarity with the Vietnamese people as a whole in their resistance to US aggression, for national salvation.

Such a feeling has been unequivocally displayed in the course of the friendship visits by President Huynh Tan Phat of the PRG to Cambodia, of President Nguyen Huu Tho of the NFL and the PRG Advisory Council to China and the Soviet Union, of Minister of the PRG Presidential Office Tran Buu Kiem, and of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh to socialist countries and a number of North African and Middle East countries, and of PRG special representatives Le Quang Chanh and Nguyen Van Quang to several Arab and African countries.

The sincere and strong support of the peoples and Governments of those countries has not only stimulated the South Vietnamese people in their resistance war; it has contributed to raising the credit and status of the PRG in the international arena. In so doing, they have thrown in their lot with a valiant people fighting against a formidable aggressor, up held a just cause backed the legal and authentic Government of the South Vietnamese people, just as a sound revolutionary line expounded by the Political Program, the 12-point Program of Action and the 10-point overall solution of the South Vietnamese problem put forward by the NFL and PRG.

THE said support at the same time has been prompted by the anger of the world peoples at humanity's most cruel enemy —US imperialism— and at its lackeys. It also spells out their contempt for the Saigon administration — a tool of the US — which represents nobody at all.

In appreciation of such a widespread sympathy and support, the South Viet Nam people and Armed Forces will fight to a bitter end until the South is liberated, the North is safe and peace is restored in Indochina, and preserved in the world.

TRUONG VAN XE

American Youths demonstrate displaying RSVN PRG colour, protest against US aggressive war in Viet Nam

Anti-War Flare-up in the United States

WITH the crude invasion of Cambodia ordered by the Nixon administration, which spread the war to the whole Indochina, it became clear that Nixon's "the great silent majority" had finally crumbled (The Sunday Times).

The first two weeks of May 1970, following Nixon's commitment of his troops to Cambodia saw hundreds of thousands of Americans, most of them students, take to the streets for rallies and parades for an end to Nixon's war of aggression. "one, two, three, four, we don't want your war". "We want peace now" these angry shouts reverberated throughout the United States. American flags were torn down. ROTC's were assailed: The Nixon's administration's repressive fire which killed four students of Kent University only poured more oil on the American people's indignation. The administration's true colours appeared in all their cruelty and bellicism. Hence the high tide of students' violence that swept America from coast to coast and hit university campuses for several weeks on end (UPI, May 8). In 600 colleges students took part in a general class boycott that brought 200 colleges to a complete stand still and the rest to semi-stagnity.

In more than 360 higher educational establishments and in a number of military or semi-military schools, the bulk of students also staged class boycott. Their persistent struggle took on varied forms heedless of the rulers' bayonets and emergency order. They smashed or burnt recruiting centres and ROTC's, and administrative offices as well, in protest against US aggression in Cambodia and in retaliation for their killed mates (90 University students' organizations put their names under a cable sent to Nixon to protest against his extension of the war in disregard of the Constitution. In a rally at Columbus, Ohio, Millse, a student representative of Kent University, by way of concluding his statement, called upon his friends to overthrow the present administration to avenge the four students who had been murdered.

As Newsweek rightly remarked in its May 13 issue, for the first time in US history the intellectuals began to play a special role in the political life, and university professors, students and employees who had never been involved in anti-war activities became militants in the movement.

The scope and bitterness of the drive was most vividly illustrated by the 200,000 strong mammoth demonstration in front of the White House on May 9: "... the protesters filled a park area at rear of the White House known as the Ellipse, within of US President Nixon's desk." Western agencies were unanimous in noticing that the demonstration brought together people of various walks of life, students, intellectuals Congressmen, Black people, women, and members of different organizations who had brought from far-off localities to the White House the feelings of anger and indignation of millions of Americans vis-a-vis President Nixon's policies. Speakers loudly denounced his extension of the war of aggression, called in the American people to go on strike and class boycott until Nixon ended his war. An orator, Ron Young exclaimed: "We're here to back down the military. We're here to push them out of Viet Nam," "We're here to back down the President", Senator Brooks, one of the more than 30 Senators of both Democratic and Republican parties who had taken part in the demonstration, also declared that he was coming to witness the solidarity with and support for demonstrators' cause, which was a just one.

The American people's anti-war movement has reached US military base in many parts of the country, so much so that the reactionary rulers had to cancel a troop review scheduled for the founding anniversary of the US armed forces on May 16, with a view to preventing possible clashes between the police and anti-Viet Nam war protesters.

The active participation of many trade unions in the drive was another of its oustanding features. The Congress of Civil servants' Trade Union at state, district and city levels, meeting in Denver, passed a resolution urging: "We want the war to end immediately and all American soldiers come home from Southeast Asia" and denounce Nixon's military move into Cambodia..."

The Michigan State Teachers' Trade Union in its Detroit congress endorsed a resolution strongly castigating Nixon's new escalation and demanding: "All American soldiers come home from Southeast Asia area."

As reported by the Washington May 9 rally's organizing committee, recent strikes by post-office employees, General Motors workers and lorry drivers were all "anti-war anti-inflation strikes".

The drive against US aggression of Cambodia has furthermore drawn in many political personalities and congressmen in the United States... Prominent figures in the administration, such as Hickel, Secretary for the Interior, Morton Halperin, advisor in the National Security Council, etc... came out strongly against Nixon or resigned in protest against the President's war acts. The Hawai State Senate passed a resolution urging Nixon and the Congress to cease at once all armed actions against Cambodia.

The Massachusetts State Senate also passed a resolution calling for a referendum in that State on the US aggressive acts against Cambodia. The Foreign Relations Committee of the US Senate by an overwhelming majority pressed that the Nixon administration cut all expenditures earmarked for military activities either of the army, the Air Force on the Navy in Cambodia. According to UPI there were at least 51 Senators who had voiced their opposition to the US aggression of Cambodia, and the assurances given by Nixon to halt all US military operation in Cambodia by July 1 failed to cool down the American people's indignation.

The National Council of Churches representing 33 religious bodies with a membership of 42 million, issued a strong statement against Nixon's extension of the war to the whole of Indochina, in contravention of the constitution and international agreements and conventions.

A prominent figure in US business circles, Nales, the President of the Association of Businessmen for Peace in Viet Nam, handed to the House of Representatives a statement demanding that the rulers no longer squander US money on the Indochina war of aggression. Ervin Salk, President of a Chicago Bank, and one of the founders of the above mentioned association, angrily exposed Nixon's reactionary, chauvinistic and repressive foreign policy which totally ignored the situation of the world.

On May 15, policemen in the Mississipi state quelled a demonstration at Jackson University and killed two Afro-American students. This event has brought the mass movement in the US to a new height: on the one hand it steps up the struggle against the Indochinese war; on the other it is likely to touch off a prolonged "hot summer of a racial character" (Reuter May 16, 1970).

Commenting on the action of the American people against the Nixon administration's extension of the war to Cambodia, Reuter said this war the most serious political crisis in the United States ever since the Civil War of 1861-1866!

Cambodia:

PATRIOTS' FRESH SUCCESSES

THE patriotic fight of the Khmer people has been progressing very fast and winning important successes in the past two months since US-instigated coup against Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk by US reactionary agents, the Information Office of the National United Front of Kampuchea announced.

Incomplete reports said that since March 18, the Khmer people and the National Liberation Army of Cambodia have overthrown the administration of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, in many places liberated many vast and important areas with more than one million population, and set up the people's power in many provinces and districts and hundreds of hamlets. The Liberation Armed Forces have grown quickly and comprehensively. Many units of the National Liberation Army have been formed and hundreds of guerilla units organized in nearly all hamlets, plantations and public offices.

The people and the Liberation Armed Forces have displayed great courage, encircled, overrun or forced the enemy to withdraw from hundreds of posts and military subsectors. At the same time, they have fiercely intercepted the US aggressors and the Saigon puppet troops in their piratic operations, wiped out, captured or caused the disbandment of more than 24,000 men (including nearly 2,000 Americans) disabled, decimated or brought about the disintegration of 28 battalions and erased many headquarters from sub-sector to army corps level, captured over 10,000 arms of various kinds, hundreds of military vehicles and more than 600 tons of ammunition and military equipment. Dozens of battalions and companies and many officers and functionaries of the Lon Nol administration have defected to the National Liberation Army.

In particular, since the aggression against Cambodia committed by the US aggressors and the Saigon puppet administration, with the connivance of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique, the Khmer people and the National Liberation Army have inflicted heavy losses on them.

From April 29 to May 16, the National Liberation Army fighters in Kompong Cham, Kompong Chnang and Sway Rieng provinces, intercepting the US and Saigon invaders, took a toll of over 2,500 men (including nearly 2,000 GIs), writing off five US-Saigon companies and blotting out two artillery sites. The Liberation Forces also captured or destroyed nearly 320 military vehicles (including more than 200 tanks and armoured cars), 30 artillery pieces and many guns of various kinds, shot down more than 30 aircraft, and sank three war vessels.

Along with intercepting the US-Saigon aggressors, on the night of May 2, the National Liberation Armed Forces assaulted the Ba Nam military sub-sector and the Neak Luong and Kompong Trapek district towns, wiped out and captured more than 1,000 enemy troops (including over 550 captured among them field and company officers), seized more than 500 guns of various kinds and large quantities of war supplies, liberated numerous people detained by the present Phnom Penh rulers.

On May 8, the National Liberation Army engaged in fighting and knocked out a battalion of the Lon Nol—Sirik Matak army which, with the support of US aircraft, pushed out from Phnom Penh to raid Koh Ki Thom area near the Neak Luong ferry crossing. More than 500 enemy casualties were reported, and 30 military vehicles together with quantities of military supplies seized or destroyed.

From May 6 to May 12, the National Liberation Army and the population of Kratie, Mondulkiri, Takeo, Kandal, Stung Treng, and Kompong Cham provinces stepped up their military attacks, tightened their noose round the provincial capitals, district towns and military sub-sectors and military positions, completely liberated the capitals of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces and many district towns. Alarmed by these actions, thousands of enemy troops deserted the Lon Nol army. In some cases, the desertions involved whole big-sized units like the 93rd battalion in Kandal, the 62nd battalion in Prey Veng or the 6th battalion in Neak Luong. In particular, in Kratie province, only from May 6 to May 8, more than 1,500 men and officers of the Lon Nol army in the province capital staged mutinies and joined forces with the National Liberation Army in raiding and occupying several important positions, punishing recalcitrant' cruel agents and completely liberating this town. The insurgent troops then went over to the National Liberation Army bringing with them more than 2,000 guns and big quantities of ammunition. In the same period, the population and the National Liberation Armed Forces succeeded in winning over six battalions of the Lon Nol army stationed in Prey Veng, Mondulkiri and Kompong Cham provinces who came over with their arms, thereby causing the complete disintegration of the 5th Infantry Brigade of the enemy. On May 16, with the assistance of the townspeople, the Liberation Forces mounted an assault on the enemy positions in Stung Treng, wiped out three enemy battalions and causing several others to disband, seized more than 1,500 guns of various kinds and large quantities of ammunition and military supplies. Over 1,000 officers and men of the Lon Nol army stationed in the town pledged allegiance to the National United Front of Kampuchea and joined the National Liberation Army.

On May 19, the National Liberation Armed Forces liberated the Seam Pang district town, also in Stung Treng, knocked out many enemy troops and agents, took another 300 and collected 300 guns of various kinds.

There is great likelihood that by the above reported successes the patriotic forces will show stronger resolve and stamina, strengthen their unity around the NUFK and push up their political, military and other actions. Greater successes are in store for them.

US ASIAN CAMP-FOLLOWERS' FARCES COMES TO A FLOW

THE so-called "Asian Conference on Cambodia" held in Jakarta has wound up on the quiet.

Though the US did its best to conceal its hand at the conference, it was an open secret throughout the world that this powwow of US lackeys had been called at US instigation. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk branded it as a conference which "strongly mached of the US."

This confab convened at a time when the US was assailed from all sides by the American and world peoples obviously aimed at overthrowing up US aggression of Cambodia and boosting the sagging morale of the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique. This farce was also a desperate attempt of the US to implement Nixon's doctrine of "fitting Asians against Asians". But nothing can whitewash its aggression against Cambodia. The punishing blow dealt by the Cambodian people and the strong feeling of the world and American peoples have had a disastrous impact on the conference that these benevolent champions of the US cause began to shake with fear, and the meeting degenerated into a row to the point that Thanat Khoman, their foreign minister had to admit that divergence of views had arisen among the conference members (Reuter, May 19, 1970). *Though manipulated by the US, the conference succeeded only in spawning a 4-point joint communique which of course dared not say anything against US and Saigon invasion of Cambodia, on the contrary it equated the aggressor — the US — with the victim of aggression — the Cambodian people.*

Clearly enough, the US is spreading its war to all over Indochina. It engineered the March 18 coup to topple Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and sabotaged the independence and neutrality of Cambodia in order to subjugate her into an instrument for US aggressive policy in Indochina. As this aggression is too patent, how can the US quislings have the cheek to call for a "suspension of hostilities" and "withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia" and to "undertake to respect the neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia"? To whom do the US camp-followers wanted to appeal? They styled themselves "seekers of a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem", but what they did was nothing but to force the Cambodian people to take up their patriotic struggle and accept the reactionary rule of the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique, placemen of the US no doubt this "Pax Americana" stemmed from the logic of a gangster who had the front to state that the "US attack on Cambodia is to defend the independence and neutrality of that country, it is a US policy". Condemning that unlawful assembly of the US satellites in Jakarta, the National United Royal Government has made it clear that "the members of that conference are US pliant lackeys who are responsible for atrocious crimes against the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia." What a humbug when they said that they "are trying to defend the independence and neutrality of Cambodia". In its recent declaration, the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea has stressed: "The Cambodian problem concerns no other else than Cambodia herself. It can be easily settled by the Cambodian people after complete withdrawal of the Americans and their valets from Cambodia."

AS the present tension in Cambodia is due to the invasion of this country by the US and its stooges, the point is merely that the US stop its aggression, withdraw its troops and those of the Saigon administration from Cambodia, respect the latter's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present border and abstain from interfering in her internal affairs. This is the sole right course consonant with the aspiration and sacred national rights of the Cambodian people. Condemning this move of the Asian reactionaries, agents of the US, from the rostrum of the Indochinese peoples' Summit Conference, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

"This 'Asian Front' will tumble down like a house of cards under the blows of our Indochinese peoples, front if it ever dares set foot on the soil of our Indochina."

"Not only will the Thieu-Ky-Adam Malik-Thanat Khoman not be able to stave off Lon Nol and Sirik Matak's total collapse which will is imminent, but they will not be able either to save their own skins or that of the moribund US neo-colonialist imperialism." The Asian Conference on Cambodia's "joint communique" has failed to supply a smoke screen to the US war chariot in Cambodia, let alone extricate it from the quagmire there.

THANG LOI

Statement of Chairman MAO TSETUNG

Chairman Mao Tsetung on May 20 issued a statement condemning the US imperialists' war expansion in Indochina, and supporting the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples and the world's peoples against US imperialism.

The statement reads:

"PEOPLE of the world unit and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!

A new upsurge in the struggle against US imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since world war II, US imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the peoples in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the peoples of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, the US aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'Etat by the Lon Nol—Sirik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of North Viet Nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indochinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in opposing US imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese Peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

While massacring the people in other countries, US imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated.

The Nixon Government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against US aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. Less than ten days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the US and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the US—Israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against US imperialism and its lackeys.

US imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throe of its death-bed struggle. On the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Lao people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the peoples of other countries who fear US imperialism. It is US imperialism which fears the peoples of the world. It becomes panic-striken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!"

MAMMOTH RALLY IN PEKING

FIVE hundred thousand people in Peking on May 21 met at the Tien An Men Square to voice their support for the struggle of the Indochinese peoples and the world people's against US imperialism.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice - Chairman Lin Piao, and Chou En - lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and PRC Premier, and many other Chinese Party and State leaders.

Also present were Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFK Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, and many other members of the Political Bureau of the NUFK CC or of the RGNUK.

There were also Bui Tan Linh, Chargé d'Affairs ad interim of the DRVN, Nguyen Van Quang, RSVN Ambassador, other representatives of the diplomatic corps, and visitors from foreign countries.

After Vice - Chairman Lin Piao had read out the statement issued by Chairman Mao Tsetung the previous day calling on the whole world's people to unite and defeat the US imperialists and their hirelings, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk addressed the participants.

He sternly denounced and condemned the US imperialist aggressors and their henchmen - the Lon Non - Sirik Matak clique - for their collusion with the Thieu - Ky junta in Saigon in the towering crimes against the Khmer people and Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia, and in the sabotage of the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

He voiced the Khmer people's determination to put into practice the Joint Declaration of the recent Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples by fighting side by side with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos till complete victory over the US aggressors and their quislings.

Representatives of the Peking population one after another took the floor to express their resolute support for Chairman Mao Tsetung's statement, and their resolve to support by practical deeds the struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples and that of the whole world's people against the US imperialists and their lackeys.

The International Conference in support of the Lao People records brilliant successes

The International Conference in Support of the Lao people against the US imperialist aggressors was solemnly opened on May 19, 1970 in Cairo, capital of the United Arab Republic.

It was attended by more than 160 delegates from 53 countries and 16 delegations of various regions and world organizations, including the delegations of South and North Viet Nam respectively led by Le Quang Chanh and Tran Dang Khoa.

Opening the Conference, Ali Sabri, Higher Executive of the Arab Socialist Unions, on behalf of the Unions and the UAR Government conveyed warm greetings from President A. Nasser to the Conference and voiced his joy at seeing the Conference in support of the heroic Lao people being held on the Egyptian soil.

Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, head of the Lao delegation, read a political report, laying bare the interference and aggression of the US imperialists in Laos in the past 16 years in attempt to carrying out the US neo-colonialist policy in Laos.

After pointing out the goodwill of the Lao Patriotic Front in its March 6, 1970 statement submitting a peaceful on the Lao problem, Phoumi Vongvichit stressed: "The US which interfers and invades Laos must put an end to that intervention and aggression. The Lao problem must be settled by the concerned parties in Laos without US interference. To creat conditions for the concerned parties in Laos to meet one another in the near future, the US must end completely and without any conditions the bombing of the Lao territory. The concerned parties in Laos are unable to hold talks under the pressure of US bombs. These are legitimate demands. If the US imperialists and their henchmen continue refusing these fair and sensible proposals of the Lao Patriotic Forces and People, they must bear responsibility for the heavy consequences arising from their obdurate attitude. The glorious history of the Lao people's war of resistance has clearly proved that so long as the US pursues its aggressive war in Laos, it will suffer more ignominious defeats and is doomed to complete failure".

On behalf of the South Vietnamese people, Mr. Le Quang Chanh denounced and severely condemned the US imperialists for intensifying its aggression in Laos and broadening the war to Indochina. He once again asserted the Vietnamese people's close solidarity with and wholehearted support to the brother Laos people's cause against the US imperialists for national salvation.

On May 20 and 21, 1970, delegations of many countries made their addresses condemning the US interference and aggression in Laos and voiced their approval to and support for the Lao People's just struggle against the US imperialists for national salvation.

After two days of active work, on the night of May 21, the International Conference in Support of the Lao People's struggle against the US imperialist aggressors ended in splendid success.

At the closing session, the conference unanimously adopted important documents, including the Resolution on Laos, the program of action in support of the Lao People's struggle and a letter addressed to the Lao people.

The conference also passed a resolution in support of the Cambodian people's struggle, and a letter to the American people.